

will prevent obscuring of concepts of disease by the vast body of detailed information concerning cells and their behavior that has become available in recent years.

Thirty-eight authors have contributed to the text. Probably in part because of this multiple authorship, the realization of the expressed goals has been achieved with varying success. There are still many details enumerated without any clear relationship to concepts. The book, however, is a serious effort to represent pathology in terms of the contributions of modern science without losing the heritage of this discipline. Electron micrographs, for example, are used liberally to illustrate ultrastructural changes in disease but these do not constitute a separate approach; they build upon knowledge that has been accumulated in other ways. A sharp separation of general and special pathology has been avoided, but several chapters compare differences in inflammatory reactions, cell functions and growth disturbances in different organ systems.

The book offers a helpful medium for viewing pathology in the context of present-day knowledge of biological science.

ALVIN J. COX, M.D.

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**TREATING THE TREATMENT FAILURES—The Challenge of Chronic Schizophrenia**—Arnold M. Ludwig, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, Ky. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York City (10017), 1971. 235 pages, \$12.00.

Dr. Arnold Ludwig has been interested over a long span of time in the treatment of chronic, treatment-refractory schizophrenic patients. Although, as Dr. Ludwig acknowledges, much of the data from this book has already been published, he justifies a book now because he wants to "summarize" his overall impressions on this particular subsample. He directs it to "clinicians charged with the care and treatment of these kinds of patients. Because they are obliged to act, to do something in the present, and cannot put these patients on 'ice' indefinitely until researchers come up with definitive answers to the etiology and therapy of chronic schizophrenia, clinicians require some practical guidelines and principles, at least on an operational basis, for therapeutic action."

The book contains a mixture of philosophy (for example, on treatment of schizophrenia, chronicity of schizophrenia, etc.), impressions (for example, attitudes of staff working with chronic patients and the discouragement they feel) and some helpful, practical "how-to-do-it" notions about management.

In addition, four experiments designed to modify schizophrenic symptomatology *without the use of medication* are presented. The first used small-group interaction as a lever for increased functional behavior. It failed. The second used a "buddy system" to change behavior and was successful. The third used a "double conditioning technique" to operantly condition some chronic schizophrenics to become operant conditioners ("the therapist-patients") of other chronic schizophrenics ("the patient-patients"). Results indicated that "therapist-patients" did better than "patient-patients." Finally, an experimental treatment program comparing "non-specific influences," usually lumped under the term "milieu therapy," was compared to a control program for a week. There was significantly greater improvement in the experimental group than in the control.

Finally, there is a discussion of aftercare and its crucial importance in posthospital outcome.

What Dr. Ludwig has done—and it is no small accomplishment—is to show that inpatients with chronic

schizophrenia who have not responded to other modalities can improve with various nondrug-related strategies while in the hospital. Whether or not they can maintain improvement within the community (and if so, for how long) is another question. But this is not the point of his work.

I think this book would be useful (not mandatory—but it's nice to know others are struggling with similar problems) to professionals working with psychiatric inpatients (regardless of diagnosis) or working with chronic schizophrenic outpatients using nonpsychopharmacologic methods.

There is an index and a not too complete bibliography. For example, the studies by May and those by Grinspoon, Ewalt and Shader have not been included. Their work with schizophrenics, comparing the relative efficacy of both drug and nondrug treatment strategies, in my opinion, bear directly on the issues Dr. Ludwig discusses.

Ref.: May P: Treatment of Schizophrenia: A Comparative Study of Five Treatment Methods, New York, Science House, 1968

Grinspoon L, Ewalt J, Shader R: Psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy in chronic schizophrenia. Am J Psychiat 12: 1645-1652, 1968

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**SHANDS' HANDBOOK OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY**—Eighth Edition—R. Beverly Raney, Sr., M.D., Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and Chairman Emeritus of Division of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of North Carolina School of Medicine and North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, N.C.; H. Robert Brashear, Jr., M.D., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of North Carolina School of Medicine; Attending Orthopaedic Surgeon, North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, N.C.; With the collaboration of Alfred R. Shands, Jr., M.D., Medical Director Emeritus, Alfred I. duPont Institute of the Nemours Foundation, Wilmington, Del.; Visiting Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery (Emeritus), University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, The C. V. Mosby Company, 3301 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1971. 543 pages with 419 illustrations and a bibliography of 1466 titles, \$15.50.

This is an introductory textbook of orthopedics which is appropriate for medical students, interns and those who are receiving exposure to orthopedics for the first time. It is a newly revised edition of a long established textbook which has served medical students well for many years. The authors are well recognized authorities in the field who write lucidly and concisely. The book has been updated in numerous chapters where there have been recent advances in diagnosis and treatment of the musculoskeletal system.

WAYNE H. AKESON, M.D.

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**PSORIASIS**—Proceedings of the International Symposium, Stanford University, 1971—Edited by Eugene M. Farber, M.D., Professor of Dermatology, Stanford University; Alvin J. Cox, M.D., Professor of Pathology in Dermatology, Stanford University, Stanford University Press, Stanford, Ca. (94305), 1971, 478 pages, \$18.50

This book contains over fifty manuscripts which were assembled by Drs. Farber and Cox after they were presented to the International Symposium on Psoriasis held at Stanford University in 1971.

The subject matter is broad in coverage and reasonably up-to-date. The book represents the many areas of interest in this disease and effectively brings them all together so that one can obtain a comprehensive picture of current concepts in this disease. It should serve as an excellent reference book for those people who are actively interested in this field or seek special information about this disease.

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